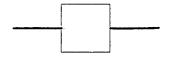
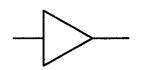
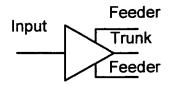
GLOSSARY



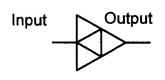
Subscriber taps. Used to couple power from main line to two to eight subscriber ports. In two-way systems, subscriber ports are used as insertion points where upstream signals are combined into the composite upstream spectrum.



Amplifier (generic). May represent either a gain block or a complete coaxial amplifier station, dependening on context. If used to represent an amplifier station, the symbol may represent either a one or two-way unit. Also may represent an optical amplifier.



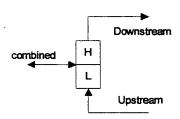
Multiple output coaxial amplifier station. May be either a trunk/ bridger or system amplifier. Where there is a center output, it will be the trunk, and may operate at a lower level to reduce composite distortions.



Two-way coaxial amplifier station. The larger triangle represents the downstream direction, and the smaller triangle indicates the upstream direction. Note that, by convention, "input" and "output" port designation are used that are correct only for downstream transmission.



Headend. The point where most of the signal processing is done in a cable system.



>

Diplex filter. Used to seperate an incoming spectrum into two outputs, with frequencies exceeding some value exiting one port, while frequencies below that frequency exit the other port. The most common use is to seperate upstream from downstream frequencies in amplifier stations. Can be used as a combiner in reverse.

Attenuator. Used to attenuate an RF spectrum by a value that is nominally independent of frequency.

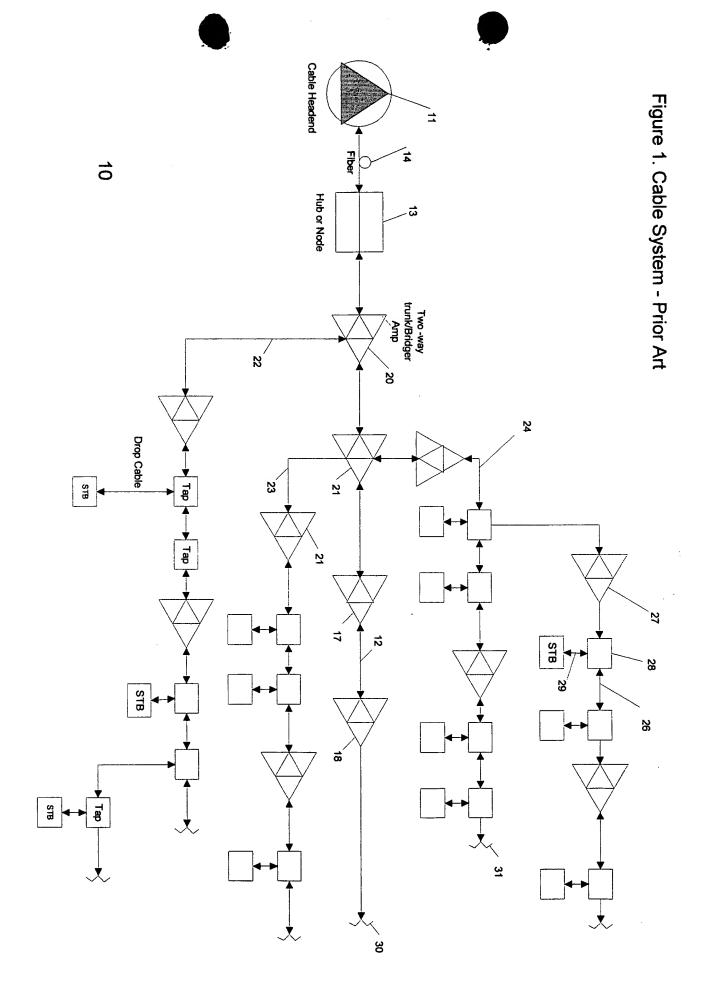
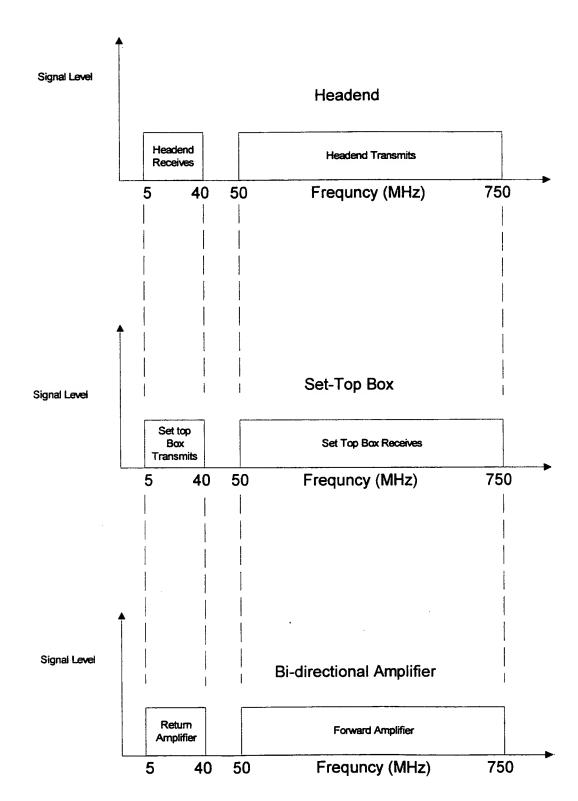
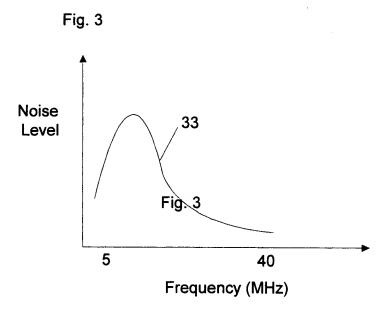
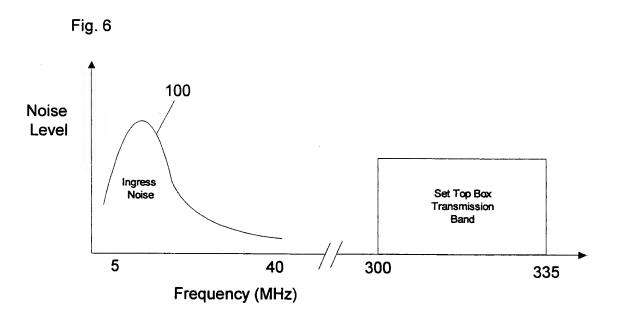


Fig. 2 - Prior Art







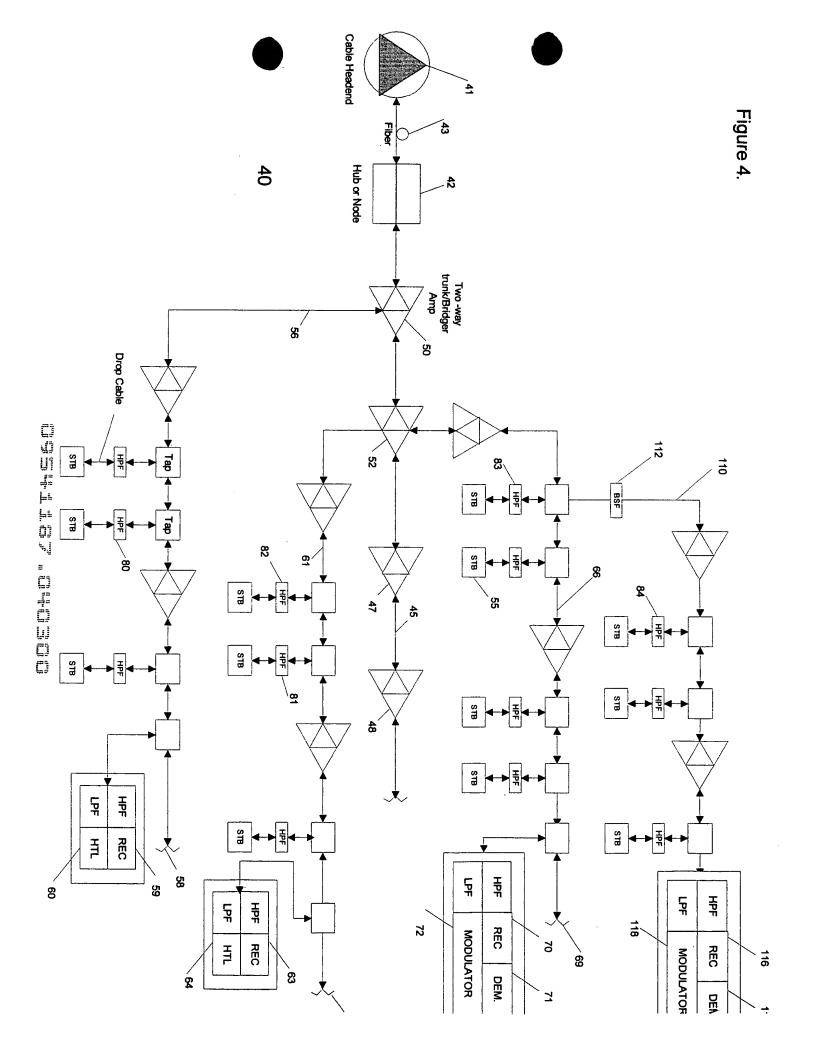
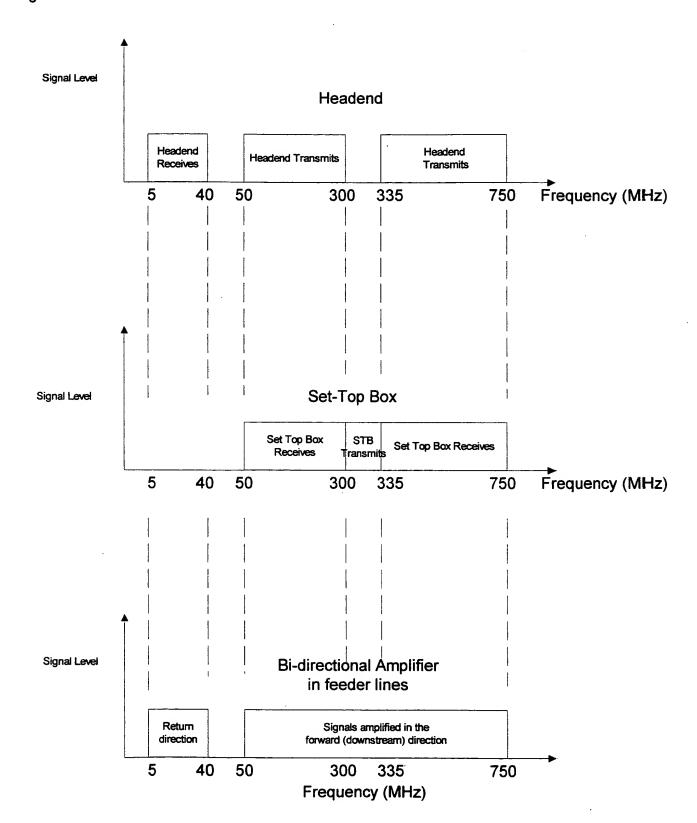
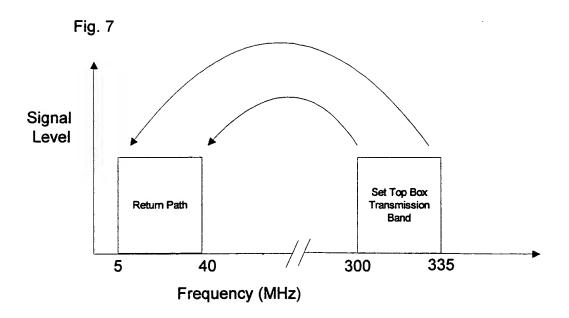
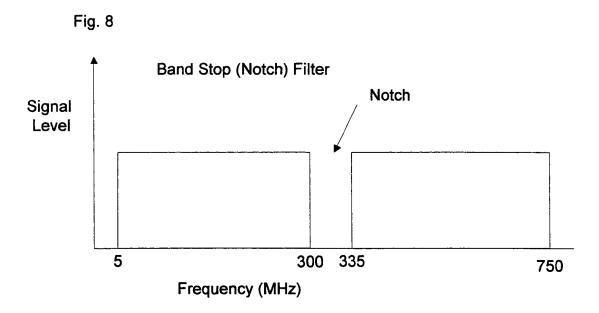
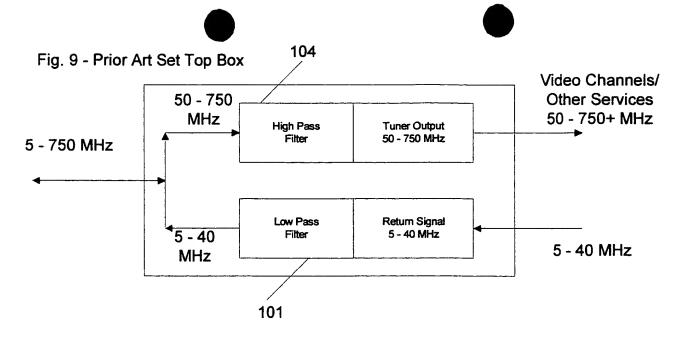


Fig. 5









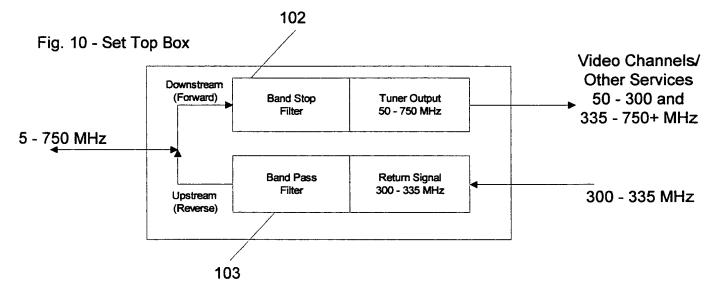


Fig. 11 - Set Top Box

